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		SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION	REPORT	
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(COUNTRY Czechoslovakia	``.	DATE DISTR. 235EF	77. 53,
	SUBJECT Imports of Raw	Phosphate	NO. OF PAGES 2	
	PLACE ACQUIRED		NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)	· ·
	DATE ACQUIRED B		SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	25 X 1
1	DATE OF INF			
			.—·	5X1
	Υ	HIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION	.	# ·
1	the year 1953, which years. Of this total vakia had been import yearly, but all effect this quantity were useff Kola phosphate to	ned to import 105,000 tn. n was about the same quant al. it was planned to impo 25,000 tn. from rting 60,000 tn. of Soviet orts made by Czechoslovaki insuccessful, and the USSR o Czechoslovakia for 1953 red to export Kola phospha	ity as for the preview the ussr. Czechos. Kola phosphate a to obtain more the lowered its exporte to some 25,000 tn.,	Lous Lo_ 25X1
2	probably because it was Kola phosphate, also 80% of tricalcium phosphate could not	be processed in the Czech	its raw state. Thite, contained more in nerally, the Kola	25X1
	at Bratislava, and (too fine t, the Jiri Dimitrov Works with limited success) the able to process the Kola	Chemical Works at	•

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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held by the Ministry of Chemical Industry, which wanted to cover all Czechoslovak needs of raw phosphates by imports from the USSR and therefore wanted the chemical factories to use the Kola phosphate without combining it with any other phosphate.

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3. The Czechoslovak chemical industry used raw phosphates mainly for production of fertilizers but also for the production of mono-ditrinatrium phosphate. The Czechoslovak chemical industry could not process raw phosphates at full capacity, because of the shortage of sulphuric acid.

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